

# The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRY F. MIDDLETON.

VOL. 18.—NO. 7.

The Weekly Shelby News.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FOR A thousand acres of land, have been given at Carbondale, Illinois, for the site of the first college in that benighted part of Illinois known as Egypt.

A writer in the U. S. Gazette says persons may sleep quite comfortable in cold weather with few bed clothes, by placing one or two thicknesses of paper (common newspaper will answer) between the covers of their beds.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communication with the public, its general and wide circulation affords opportunities.

For the better conception of advertisers we have altered the word square to inch—an the square in our columns is one inch long.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For each inch in length or less, first insertion, \$1.00; each additional insertion, per inch, .25.

For transient advertisements exceeding an inch in length, if published for one month, or more, a deduction of ten per cent. will be made.

For each column of a column twelve months, or a column three months, .30.

For twelve inches (half a column) twelve months, or a column six months, .40.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .60.

Paying Notices, each animal, .10.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .15.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .20.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .25.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .30.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .35.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .40.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .45.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .50.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .55.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .60.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .65.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .70.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .75.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .80.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .85.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .90.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .95.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, 1.00.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, 1.05.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, 1.10.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, 1.15.

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For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, 7.05.

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, 7.10.

# The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the lowest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky.—Terms—\$2 a month, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and payable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1857.

Good.—The town authorities are having Main street thoroughly cleaned up. We tender them our thanks; and so will the citizens generally. Hope they will extend their explorations to Washington and Clay streets.

Admitted.—GRAHAM N. FITCH, who was elected U. S. Senator by the bogus joint convention of members of the Indiana Legislature, has been admitted, and sworn in. This is certainly a bare-faced act of a tyrannical majority. The seat of Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, a few weeks since, was declared vacant; and yet he was elected, precisely under the same circumstances.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.—The result of the drawing has not been received by the Hon. Secretary at this place; but we learn from our exchanges that the following were drawn by tickets held in Kentucky:

"Blessing Little Children;" editor of the Banner, Elkhorn, Ky.

"Cupid's Captive;" Miss Mary Berry, Ashland, Ky.

"Faust and Margaret;" Thomas E. Peckett, Danville, Ky.

"Winter Scene with Cattle;" Dr. William S. Chicheley, Lexington, Ky.

"A Winter in Germany;" Thomas D. Carson, Irvine, Ky.

"A Scene in France;" W. D. Holloway, Keene, Jassamine county, Ky.

"Medallion of Washington;" Miss Kate Hopkins, Louisville, Ky.

Rowdyism.—About ten or twelve days ago, Mr. Slough, a Buchanan Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, while the House was in session, struck a brother Democrat, who had voted for Fremont. The offender was arraigned, and expelled; but every Buchanan Democrat, except Mr. Corry, of the House voted against the expulsion. Mr. Corry was very severe upon all who countenanced such rowdyism and blackguardism. The Buchanan papers are denouncing Mr. Corry for his speech and vote. They say it was anti-Democratic; and that he has caved out of the traces.

Surplus Funds.—It is said at Washington, that Mr. Campbell of Ohio, will press a financial measure, now under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means, depositing the surplus revenue, reserving two millions, with the several States in proportion to the federal rates of representation, or about \$75,000 for each member.—The States to pledge their faith for the safe keeping of the money and to refund it when required for the purposes of the general government. It is proposed to pay half the surplus on the 1st of July, and the remainder on the 1st of October.

HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—The Memphis Eagle pays the following just compliment to our talented Representative. In the debate alluded to the Democracy were very badly whipped. They have been winning ever since and trying to avoid the squatter sovereignty issue. The Eagle does no more than justice to Col. Marshall. It says:

"The Democratic papers, referring to the late debate in the lower house of Congress, in which Humphrey Marshall was set upon by a dozen talk gibes of how he was 'used up.' The fact is, that Marshall has more brains and sense than all of his assailants together. He threw them off and crushed them one by one, as a bear would crush so many dogs. There are few better intellects in the Union, than that of Humphrey Marshall. There is no position in the Government too lofty for his talents. Kentucky is and ought to be proud of him."

American Victory.—Read the following account of a glorious American victory in New York, as sent to the Albany Statesman:

WHITEHALL, Feb. 2, 1857.

SIR:—Tell it to the Americans that the Empire State that the citadel of Americanism in Whitehall is safe. The Malakoff has again withdrawn the combined assaults of the allies. We have just closed our charter election. The battle was a hand to hand fight.

The foreign vote went over in the body to the Republicans early in the day, leaving the Democratic vote among the scattering.

Notwithstanding the adverse appearance, the result shows a clear American majority of 24 in the largest poll ever taken in the village and an average majority of 16 (counting all the splits against us) on our whole ticket, except Harbor Master, which was in favor of a Democrat on account of locality.

The first gun from old Washington is a "baby waker" to speculators in defunct Kansas stock, in our midst. The American heart will yet be found in the right place.

Please bear it in mind this village is the home of the Senator from the 15th.

Another.—The Auburn American, of the 3d inst., records the following footstep of "Sam."

The following telegraphic dispatch brings good tidings:

"Yesterday American ticket elected over a fusion of Democrats and Republicans."

"Well done, Americans of Palmyra!—This is a noble response to Seneca Falls, and Watertown, and is full of encouragement to Americans every where. Our friends must have fought well to triumph over all their enemies, fused into a solid phalanx of opposition."

The Albany Statesman says: It was a contest scarcely less exciting than was the election last fall. The Americans stood out fair as Americans, upon the Binghamton Platform, with a straight American ticket. The Republicans and the Anti-Slavery and the Pro-Slavery parties—united on the only opposition ticket in the field. The union of these two oppositions was cordial and hearty. A heavy vote was as a consequence called out, and the result was the American ticket over the Fusion ticket by twenty majority! Last fall the combined majority against the Americans in the same election district, among the same voters, was about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY!

Negro Exemption.—The Louisville Journal, notices the proposition made by a correspondent of the Frankfort Commonwealth, that a law shall be passed exempting slaves from sale for the debts of their owners, contracted after the passage of the law, thus:

"We see that a writer in the Frankfort Commonwealth proposes that all slaves shall be exempt from execution. This is a proposition that a very large proportion of the entire property of the South shall not be liable for the just debts of its owners. We think that creditors are already a suffering and persecuted class, far better entitled to legislation than debtors are. If credit is of any importance, in the law, it is not to be destroyed."

We apprehend, the Journal misapprehends the point of the proposition. We gave the article a very careful consideration, and we came to the conclusion, that the writer was correct, in the position taken in his last paragraph:

"The law could not operate retrospectively, and therefore could do no injustice to creditors. It is my humble judgment, all of its effects would be to improve and strengthen slavery. The friends of the institution ought to advocate the proposition. The emancipationist ought to oppose it. The occupation of the negro-trades would be gone, except so far as he would be retained as a sort of scavenger, or executioner, to carry off the slaves whose bad conduct may make them deserve the punishment of transportation."

MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of Mississippi, now in session, has just passed a bill prohibiting any owner of slaves from punishing them with more than "nine and thirty lashes," at any one time, or for any one offence, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. All other unnecessary cruelty to slaves is also made indictable and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The same body has also passed a bill punishing by fine and imprisonment the passing of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

CALIFORNIA.—Two United States Senators are to be elected by the California Legislature during its present session, the one to supply a vacancy created by the expiration of the term for which Dr. Gwyn was elected on the 4th of March 1855, and the other by the expiration of the term for which the Hon. John B. Weller was elected, on the 4th of March next. The last advices from California represented that considerable interest and anxiety was felt among all classes of people to know the result.

The principal candidates are Messrs. Gwyn, Weller, Latham, and Broderick, and the result was regarded as very doubtful.

After the above was in type the telegraph informed us of a late arrival from California, bringing intelligence of the election of Mr. Broderick for the long term; and Mr. Gwyn for the short term.

Missouri Democracy in favor of Negro Emancipation.—We recently noticed, the election of Mr. Palm, of St. Louis, by the Legislature of Missouri, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, as a Director of the State Bank. He is a very worthy man personally; but it was objected to him, that he was avowedly in favor of the Abolition of slavery in the State. Notwithstanding this objection, he was elected—the Democratic party endorsing and electing him.

This declaration on the part of the Democracy of Missouri, in favor of Emancipation, has created quite a controversy on the subject in the State. The leading organs of the Democracy boldly avow their adherence to the cause of negro Emancipation in reference to the Presidential election:

FEBRUARY 11.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and immediately repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives to take part in opening and counting the vote for President and Vice President of the United States, in pursuance of a resolution adopted some days since.

The United States Senators, accompanied by officers of that body, entered the House of Representatives, the members of the House receiving them standing. The President of the Senate took his seat at the right of the Speaker.

Mr. Bigler, on the part of the Senators and Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, and Howard of Michigan, on the part of the House, appeared as tellers, and occupied the clerk's desk.

The President announced the object of the meeting, it being pursuant to law in obedience to the convening order of the two Houses.

The President opened first the vote of the State of Maine, which was read by tellers and the other States followed in rotation.

The President announced the result of the count and declared Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge elected President and Vice President.

Edward Vaughn, died of wounds received at the battle of San Jacinto.

James Fisher, of Simpsonville, died at Grenada of cholera.

Otey Emmerson, died at Grenada of cholera.

Charles Leaf, died at Grenada of cholera. Geo. Davis, burnt to death by the enemy.

Samuel Glass, of Shelby, died at Grenada of fever.

Edward Gary, died at Grenada of fever.

Benjamin Talbot, of Bardstown, died at Grenada of fever.

Fred Moore, killed in battle.

Wm. McKay, of Nelson, died at Grenada of fever.

Joseph Prestly, died at Virgin Bay of fever.

Edward H. Cross, burnt in a church by the enemy.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO THE NEGRO.—An important principle has been decided by Judge Roosevelt, in the Supreme Court. A draft drawn at Chicago on New York, was discounted at Chicago at 10 per cent interest, that being the legal rate in Illinois. The acceptor contended that, as his contract was made in New York, the law of that state restricting the rate of interest to 7 per cent. governed, and rendered the acceptance void, for usury. The court held otherwise, and that the law of New York only applied to the rate of interest, which the acceptor should pay by way of damages, after default. We understand that two of the associate judges of the district concurred in the decision.

Mr. Stewart moved that the Senate return to their chamber, and this question was determined in the affirmative. The Senate, having returned from the House, proceeded to the consideration of the question relative to the Wisconsin electoral vote having been cast on a day not specified by law. The Senate adjourned without taking the question.

The question had occasioned some difficulty in the House. Speeches were made as to the proper course of proceeding and the effect in future elections. While it was contended on the one hand that the vote of Wisconsin could not effect the result, it was argued on the other side that the question should be definitely decided. The House continued the subject in an animated manner till the adjournment, coming to no conclusion.

SLAVE EXEMPTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippian says: After a long and interesting discussion of two days, the following amendment, offered by Mr. Ellett to the House bill, exempting a portion of slave property from sale under execution, passed the Senate by 20 yeas to 5 nays:

"Exempting one slave, to be selected by the debtor, if he have more than one; and, should such debtor elect to retain a female slave, then all the children of such female under the age of twelve years shall likewise be exempted."

Floods.—On the 7th and 8th instant, the melting of the snow and breaking up of the ice caused, throughout the country, very disastrous floods. We cannot undertake to publish the details of them, but will briefly refer to the most important.

At Albany, New York, the flood is represented as tremendous; and caused a loss in the city, estimated at over \$2,000,000.

A great part of the city was submerged, the water being in the second story of the houses. The water communicating with lime stored in warehouses caused it to set the buildings on fire, which added to the horrors of the occasion. The water was threefeet higher than ever before. Houses, barns, bridges, boats, &c., were destroyed, and swept off; a large number of cattle—500 or 600 in Albany—and horses were drowned, and, worse than all, a number of human lives were lost.

Troy, New York, was also a heavy sufferer by floods. And all along the rivers, in New York, the canals and railroads, houses, grain, bridges, mills, factories, &c., were swept off.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the rivers have also been at extra flood tide; and the ice breaking up, caused very considerable destruction. The ice on the Susquehanna after starting, gorged near Harrisburg, and was thrown up on the railroad track twelve to fifteen feet. Bridges, houses, etc., have been carried away, and the destruction to railroad property is immense.

In Illinois, Michigan, and other Northern States the destruction was also great. In and about Chicago number of lives were lost; the city was flooded; and the railroad bridges and track carried off, and destroyed. In and about Detroit the same state of things existed; and indeed, we may say that in all the Northern and Eastern, and Western States, the destruction of property, the loss of life, and the suffering caused by the ice and floods is making the mast of the mountain forest profitable.

A GRATIFYING CHANGE.—Within the week just now closing our city has experienced a most cheering change in every department of business and social life. The resumption of navigation has effected an exceedingly wonderful revolution in the affairs and appearance of Louisville. Trade has been enlivened. The hub of industry falls pleasantly on every side. Commerce rouses for accelerated pace. Mechanics are busy. Factories have resumed operations, and the wharf, so deserted, presents a scene of almost unparalleled activity.

We owe all to the kind Providence which broke the fetters that for so long bound in icy embrace our beautiful river.—*Louisville Journal, of Saturday.*

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA.—The Panama Democrat of the 21st, says:

We were permitted to see orders issued by Gen. Harney, and transmitted to the commanders of companies. The orders were to the effect that each company should engage in active duty in scouting the country for fifty miles around their respective stations. Notice of any Indian discovery should be communicated promptly to headquarters. It is promised that the soldiers will be paid for their services.

W. COOK, of the *Costa Rican View of Walker*, a citizen of Costa Rica writes about Walker and his army in this way:

The murder of Dr. Burdell is one of the most startling incidents of the current history of the metropolis. The mystery that still surrounds it adds greatly to its intrinsic horror. Our city has been the scene of many tragedies equally bloody and brutal, and some that remain to this day shrouded in equal darkness. Some ten years since a Mr. Corlies, while working up Leonard street, near the Carlton House, just at dusk, Broadway being crowded, was shot dead—and not the slightest clue has ever been obtained to the daring murderer.

More recently Dr. Leutner, a well known aurist, was shot at ten o'clock in the morning, in a building upon Broadway, in his own room fronting on that thronged and busy street—the report of the pistol was heard—scores of people were passing, yet no reasonable suspicion of the crime has thus far been fastened upon any person.

It is not a year since Burke, the porter of a clothing store, also on Broadway, was found dead upon the second floor of the building, with his skull terribly beaten in, marks of blood upon every part of the room, and indications every where that his murderer had been effectuated only after the most protracted and desperate struggle.

Two of the wounds in the breast had penetrated the heart.

Of course an intense excitement was created. Dr. Burdell was widely known as a writer upon and practitioner in dentistry, was a fine looking man, about forty years of age. He was worth about \$80,000 in real estate and stocks.

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LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**Declined.**—Salt has declined in price at Louisville. The Company has instructed their agents to sell at 35 cents per bushel, wholesale, and 37½ cents retail—less than ten barrels.

**Southern Pacific Rail-Road.**  
To the Editor of The Shelby News:

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from New York, and have this moment received a paper from Marshall, Texas, of 24th January, in which the chief Engineer of the "Southern Pacific Railroad Company," states: "The number of hands on the Southern Pacific Railroad is a little over 450. An addition of 63 Irishmen was made on yesterday, and a hundred more is expected daily. Ample funds are being deposited in New Orleans to meet all the engagements of the Company in the construction of the road. The 2,000 tons of iron, which has been in New Orleans since July last, has been ordered to be landed at Port Caddo. The 1,500 tons bought in December, is to be delivered in New Orleans by the 15th of February. As it arrives, it also will be shipped immediately to Port Caddo. With the present force, twenty-five miles can be completed by October next."

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1857.**

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**Shelbyville Insurance Company.** Owners of property are referred to the Card of the Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company. This Company is one of the safest and best managed Companies in the West.

Read all the cards under the head of Special Notices.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Philadelphia Jewelry House.** Our readers, especially Silversmiths and Dealers in Jewelry, are referred to the card of HILDENBURG & BROTHER, one of the most extensive and best established Jewelry Houses in the United States. They are known and favorably known at that—*all over the Union*; and therefore it is not necessary to say more.

**Horse Wanted.** Persons having such a horse for sale as is described in an advertisement of L. HANSON, Louisville, can get a first rate price for him. See advertisement.

**Maryland Lotteries.** By reference to the advertisement of H. H. HUBBARD & CO., it will be seen that they have recently sold some fine prizes. By reading their schemes for February, it will be seen that they are rich ones.

**Eminence Fair.** We insert to day the List of Premiums offered by the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association at their next Fair, commencing first Tuesday in October, 1857. The List will be issued in pamphlet form in some two weeks.

**Tavern House for Sale.** P. D. JONSSON desires to sell a Tavern Stand in Gratzville, Ky. formerly Hardinsville, Shelby county, Ky. See notices.

**Dissolution.** The firm of STANFORD & NEWLAND, Merchants of this place, it will be seen by their notice to day, has been dissolved; and they want everybody to come on and settle up.

**On his Own Hook—New Goods.** Readers will see by his advertisement in to-day's paper, that Maj. WM. STANFORD, is now in "cohort" with himself; and is daily exacting his first instalment of New Goods. Read his advertisement, and give him a call.

**Administration Notice.** These concerned are referred to the notice to debtors and creditors of Jas. R. BAKER, deceased, to settle up immediately.

**Administrator's Sale.** We publish to day the advertisement of the sale of the Davis Farm and personal property belonging to the estate of John R. BAKER, deceased. The opportunity is now offered to any one who desires to obtain a most excellent farm near town, which should be embraced.

**J. Delph.**—By reference to the advertisement of sale of the property of S. RENZ, deceased—which takes place on the 23rd instant—it will be seen that Mr. J. Delph, of Lexington, is the Auctioneer. His name was omitted last week.

**The Shelby News, its Correspondents, etc.** We take the liberty of making some extracts from a letter we recently received from a kind friend.

, Ky., Jan. 30, 1857.

**MR. MIDDLETON:**

Your paper has afforded me so much pleasure this winter, that I think I ought to present you my acknowledgements. Among other pleasant visitors to my room, "The Shelby News" receives a hearty greeting, and I watch for its arrival as eagerly as I would for the face of a friend.

Books and pen are quickly thrown aside, on its entrance. First the town items are inquired into; then the longer articles, and communications receive a more careful perusal; and a study of the advertisements winds up the interview.—Those advertisements have a wonderful interest. They are like so many little private notes from friends, informing us of their whereabouts; their prosperity, and their future prospects.

I believe you have fully redeemed your promise, as to what your paper should be after the election.—Well, we couldn't elect our President, could we? You laid out your best strength on "The Shelby News"—and I went all the way to bearing a Filmore flag! Well, it is worth while to be beaten sometimes, to learn how naturally we can take it!

You have some very interesting correspondents to your paper. Who is this "EDITH," that is writing of late? She interests me much. She has cultivation and taste; her heart seems full of thoughts and feelings that need but the occasion to call forth a flood. What has become of MIRIE DUMAN?

There is one thing I would like to know, and that is: who wrote the Carrier's Address for The Shelby News. It was certainly a capital imitation of Hiawatha—not the mere mechanism—the cadence and rhythm were given; but the very spirit—the essence—the ethereal part of that poem was caught by the writer. That machine of his is a wonderful affair. I wish he would set it in motion, and turn out a poem of his own. Mr. GORDON has pictured the tragic scenes that may have transpired among the Algonquins, in the early Welch settlements in this country. But it seems to me, the Egyptians, with their imposing ceremonies—in memory of departed heroes and our country's battles. History will treasure these things, when ceremonials are forgotten, and tradition becomes an echo.

But, in tributes to the lives and actions of the fathers of the Republic, we see a difference. They were the first American patriots, and a merely intellectual remembrance will not give them their just reward.

A heartfelt gratitude—a love for their honored names—must make that remembrance a part of ourselves; though ineffaceable on memory's tablet, they must be set round with jewels, that we may love to linger there. And nothing better calculated to keep this love alive in our hearts than frequent mention of their names and deeds.

On this anniversary, who does not feel a pride in the name of our loved Chieftain? And who does not go back to the days of his glory, and see, with a swelling heart, our country's genius led along the stormy track of her early history, by his immortal hand.

It is needless for us to speak in the language of panegyric upon the name of Washington. Americans in heart—who cling with reverence to their country's hope—who are free from kingly chains and from imperial bondage—these have his eulogium written on the faileless tapestry of the soul's eternal halls—one to which we could never add. It is peculiarly fit, at this stage of our history, to cherish this memory, when Americans, on their own ground, are fighting a battle with that "solemn influence," against which he so solemnly warned us, in his farewell address. But his spirit is still abroad, and still walks earthily courts with the stately step of fame. His words are ours,—his voice is not an echo, and years will but make it dearer—as a pleasant song learned in forgotten years."

February 18, 1857.

to 891

**THE SHELBY NEWS.**—This is an able and popular American paper, published at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and deserves the support of the American party in that State.—*Philadelphia Daily Sun.*

**JOSEPH R. STEWART,** of Gordon co., Georgia, recently drew a lottery prize of \$15,000, went on a spree, got drunk, lost the money, and died in a fit.

**The Best Medicine.**—Every evidence places beyond a doubt that HURLEY's Sarapilla will cure the most inveterate diseases. It thoroughly cleanses the blood from all impurity, and imparts tone and vigor to the constitution.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

This popular and valuable remedy is largely used for the purification of the blood and stomach.

**MEMORANDUM.**  
Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bill printed in the News Office.

The Tavern Stand of P. F. JOHNSON, at Grafton, See advertisement.

The excellent farm of Wm. M. GIBSON, of Oldham county. See advertisement.

The fine Farm of Wm. M. GIBSON, See advertisement.

The valuable Farm, belonging to the estate of R. S. OWEN, deceased. See advertisement.

The fine Residence, Stone House, and stock of Goods of Jas. R. BAKER, Harrisonville, Ky. See advertisement.

The House and Lot, belonging to Wm. A. JONES, The Farm of John FORD, deceased. See advt. A negro woman and four children, by John CARVER. See advertisement.

A fine Residence in Shelbyville, by John CARVER. See advertisement.

A very superior Farm in Franklin county, by T. M. COX. See advertisement.

**AT PUBLIC SALE.**

February 19: THE PUBLIC SALE, and personal property, indicated in the estate of Jas. R. BAKER, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said Baker, near Harrisonville, in Shelby county, Ky., about fifteen miles south east of Shelbyville, all the personal property belonging to said deceased, viz:

**HOUSE AND HOME.**—50 or more of CATTLE, 10 fine Milch Cows; about 300 head of STOCK HOGS; 20 head of work HORSES AND MULES;

A pair of fine CARRIAGE HORSES; A dozen of Corns of Corn in the field, at the deer's late residence; also 400 Shocks of Corn on the Davis late residence;

A large lot of FARMING UTENSILS.

Carriage and Harness, two four-horse Wagons and Buggies.

TERMS.—On all sums over \$10 a credit until the first day of December, 1857, will be given—purchasers giving bond with approved security. Sums of \$10 and under cash in hand. The cash must be paid, or bond given, before the property is removed from the premises.

Sal to come at 9 o'clock, a.m.

ROBERT J. R. BAKER, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of J. R. Baker, deceased, W. W. PARKER, Auctioneer.

At the same time and place.

WILL ALSO OFFER FOR SALE, or RENT, if not previously disposed of,

**THE DAVIS FARM,** containing about 43 ACRES, and situated 4 miles south from Shelbyville. It is well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. Terms of sale, (or rent,) made known.

ROBERT J. R. BAKER, Administrator, tds 891.

February 18, 1857.

**LOUISVILLE MARKET.**

February 23.—**Public Sale.** Sheep & Lambs \$100.00

Bagging and Ropes. Molasses.

Hand Looms \$15.00

Power Looms \$120.00

Hand Looms \$20.00

Do. \$20.00

# The Garland.

Watch, Watch, Mother.

Mother, watch the little feet,  
Climbing o'er the garden wall,  
Biting the green grass between,  
Ranging cellar, shed and hall!  
Never count the moments lost,  
Never mind the time it costs,  
Little feet will go astray,  
Guide them, mother, while you may!

Mother—watch the little feet,  
Picking berries by the way;  
Mother, watch the little feet,  
Tossing up the fragrant bay!

Never dare the question ask,  
Why to me this wavy fast?

These same little hands may prove  
Messengers of light and love.

Mother—watch the little feet,  
Prattling tongue and tail,  
With a song, with a song,  
Be happy, joyous child!

Catch the word, whilst yet unspoken;  
Stop the voice, yet 'tis broken;

These same little hands may prove  
Blessings in a savourous taste.

Mother—watch the little feet,  
Reading heart and eye;  
What a lesson to impress!

Keep, O keep, that young heart true;

Exhorting every word,

Sowing good and precious seed,

Harvest rich you may see,

Rejoicing for eternity!

## Miscellaneous.

Go back Rose.—By ELLEN LOUISA CHANDLER.—There were three of us—Kate, Annette, and myself—and we were going into the old wood to hunt for strawberries. Oh! it was such a delicious day in June. The birds sang till the air was fairly vocal with their melody, and all the green trees nodding their heads in approbation. The very brook seemed to have caught the general inspiration, and danced along the meadows, as if keeping time to a quick-step of the fairies.

Annette Somers and I had been invited to spend the half-holiday with our schoolmate Kate Harrington. Deacon Harrington's old fashioned, brown house fronted toward the South. Behind it stretched a broad, green meadow, and still farther back was a densely wooded acclivity, famous for flowers and berries in the geography of every child in Rye-field. I used to love to look at Deacon Harrington's old brown house, even in those early days, when I had not a single well-defined notion of artistic taste in my early head. I know now that it combined to an eminent degree the elements of the picturesque. The low roof, which sloped backward nearly to the ground, was grey with moss. Ivy crept about the windows, and over the rustic porch had twined climbing roses, along with heavy clusters of trumpet creeper.

There was a rude seat at the doorway, made of the little boughs of the white birch, twisted together in fantastic fashion, and her grandmother Harrington was wont to sit with her grey woolen knitting work.—

"Oh! what a treat we used to think it to have a half-holiday with Kate Harrington."

"I wish I were you, Kate," exclaimed Annette, after we had spent half the long summer afternoon chasing butterflies and arranging a vegetable baby house with hollow hocks for our ladies' parasols, and teapots manufactured out of veritable poppy pods.

"I wish I were you, and then I could be happy all day long, with nothing to trouble me."

"You could, could you?" and Kate's cheeks flushed, as she put away from them her heavy bands of black hair—then think so and that's all you know about it. I have a thousand things to tell you now—there's Rose, for instance. Mother expects me to be constantly taking care of her, and she's the greatest little torment you ever saw—

By the way, girls, let's start after those strawberries in the wood, now she's out of sight for a minute, so she won't tease to go with us!"

We were just about half way across the meadow, when we heard a sweet voice.

"Please, sister Kate; Rose wants to go."

I turned round, and, thought how beautiful was the little creature coming toward us. She was very unlike her sister Kate. Kate was a brimstone, but the little white robed figure tripping across the meadow was a pale, spiritual fee, and long ears of golden hair falling to her waist. There was a bush on her cheek, and a lock of rarer, her-shearing interest in her large, blue eyes; and she stretched her dimpled arms toward us, and kept crying in her ear-sheepers.

"Please, girls, wait for Rose."

A little of vexation crossed Kate's face, and she called out in a tone of extreme irritability:

"Go back, Rose, you're too little to come! Go back! go back!"

Kate's eyes had a way of being minded, and the little one put her fingers to her eyes, and silently turned toward the house. We turned on the direction of the wood, without giving a single glance backward. I think Kate's conscience reproached her for her selfishness, and I know that my own pleasure was spoiled for the afternoon. We found plenty of strawberries red and ripe, among their beds of leaves. There were little blue-bird blossoms, too, that kept reminding me of Rose, and I was not sorry when the sunset shadows lengthened, and we turned to go home.

We had gone down the hill out of the wood, and crossed several rods of the meadow-land, when Kate said what is that white thing by the brook? Do you see it?

We saw it, and hurried toward it. It was Rose. At first we thought she was dead. Scarcely seemed the faintest breath to be taken, but the little darling had begged us to "make a chair" for her, with our hands, and we had answered that we couldn't stop. We made one now.—She twined her dimpled arms about our necks and held on very tight, but she did not speak except once, and then she only said, "Ain't I most big enough, sister Kate?"

Mrs. Harrington met us at the door with a wild look of alarm. "Good heavens, Kate!" she exclaimed, "what's the matter with Rose?" And taking her from our arms, she discovered that her clothes were almost saturated with moisture. "Kate, child, why don't you speak? Has Rose been wet?"

"No, ma'm; but she went into the meadow and got to sleep, and we found her there sleeping."

Oh, there were anxious hearts in Deacon Harrington's brown house that night—Very tenderly was the suffering little Rose cradled on her mother's breast, but not once did she speak coherently. Her cheeks burned, and her eyes sparkled with fever; her dimpled arms were tossed above her

head, and every little while, between her moans, she would stretch out her hands toward some imaginary object and say: "Please, sister Kate, isn't Rose most big enough?"

Three days passed—days of incessant watching and weariness, and toward evening the little Rose opened her blue eyes, after a restful slumber. She seemed much better, and the mother glanced hopefully up to the kind physician bending over her.

"I cannot say she's better, madam.—God knows I wish I could; but Rose must die before midnight!" and the fears stood in glittering drops on the good man's cheeks.

The mother's great grief was not noisy. She quietly lifted her darling from the bed, and sat down with her in her arms. Kate stood by, sobbing as if already the brand of Cain was upon her brow.

"Please, mamma," said the little one at length—"am I big enough to go to Heaven?"

"Yes, darling," was the tearful answer. "Jesus loves little children."

"And, mamma, do you suppose he'll forgive me for sitting down in the meadow to watch Kate, when you told me I mustn't stay there?"

"Yes, my pet, the good Saviour will forgive you for anything, if you are only sorry; but Rose doesn't want to go to Heaven and leave mother, does she?"

"I heard somebody say I must go, when I was asleep, mother; a beautiful lady, with on such white shining wings, and she stretched out her arms to take me, but I didn't go. I woke up just to kiss you and sister once more. Please kiss me Kate, little Rose won't be naughty up in Heaven, and I'll grow big before you come back, so I can play with you up there!"

There were tears, sighs, a funeral, and a little coffin. The rosebud opened its petals on the bosom of Jesus. The little earth-flower was big enough for Heaven!"

I Never Gossip.—Oh, no, I never gossip! I have enough to do to take care of my own business without talking about the affairs of others, Mrs. Smith. Why, there's Mrs. Croaker, she deals in scandal by the wholesale; it does seem to me as though that woman's tongue must be worn out; but there's no danger of that. If everybody was like me there wouldn't be much trouble in the world. Oh, no, I never gossip.—But did you know that Miss Elliot had got a new silk dress, Mrs. Smith? You didn't well she has; it's a real brocade; I saw it myself. I say it's shameful for her to be so extravagant; I mean to give her a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smith. You believe her uncle gave it to her? Well, I don't care if he did; why, it's only two months since her father failed, and now, to see her dash out in this style, it's a burning shame. I suppose she thinks she's going to catch Stanhope, but I guess she'll find herself, mistaken; he's got more sense than to be caught by her, if she has got a brocade silk dress.

And there's the upstart dressmaker, Kate Manly; setting her cap for the doctor's son; the impertinence of some people is perfectly astonishing. I don't think she's any better than she ought to be; for my own part, I never did like her, with her mild soft look, when any one's around; my word for it, she can look, cross, enough when there ain't; then she says she's only seventeen! Goodness knows she's as old as well she has; it's a real brocade; I saw it myself. I say it's shameful for her to be so extravagant; I mean to give her a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smith. You believe her uncle gave it to her? Well, I don't care if he did; why, it's only two months since her father failed, and now, to see her dash out in this style, it's a burning shame. I suppose she thinks she's going to catch Stanhope, but I guess she'll find herself, mistaken; he's got more sense than to be caught by her, if she has got a brocade silk dress.

There appears to be a doubt among many in Europe, as well as in this country, as to the true botanical name of this plant. M. Louis Vilmorin, a scientific cultivator, of Paris, provisionally gave it the name of *Holcus saccharatus*, which had previously been applied to the common broom corn, if not to other species, or at least varieties, of some allied plant. He also conjectured that it might be the *Sorghum vulgare* (*Andropogon sorghum* of others), and thought that the woman's tongue must be worn out; but there's no danger of that. If everybody was like me there wouldn't be much trouble in the world. Oh, no, I never gossip.—But did you know that Miss Elliot had got a new silk dress, Mrs. Smith? You didn't well she has; it's a real brocade; I saw it myself. I say it's shameful for her to be so extravagant; I mean to give her a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smith. You believe her uncle gave it to her? Well, I don't care if he did; why, it's only two months since her father failed, and now, to see her dash out in this style, it's a burning shame. I suppose she thinks she's going to catch Stanhope, but I guess she'll find herself, mistaken; he's got more sense than to be caught by her, if she has got a brocade silk dress.

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### Chinese Sugar Cane—Circular.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, §

December 10, 1855.

Str: By mail I send you a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed, raised under the direct supervision of this Office, sufficient to plant sixteen acres, with the view of extending the culture of this plant in your State. It is consistent with the regulations of your Society, you will oblige me by putting it into such hands, for cultivation, as will be likely to keep the seed pure and in good condition, and the seedsmen, which may spring up, may be removed.

The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants fall or lie to the ground, by excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may be sown in rows or drills about three feet apart, with the plants from ten to twelve inches apart, but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or more seeds to each, four or five feet apart in one direction, and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. And suckers or superfluous shoots, which may spring up, may be removed.

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